

## The Iredell Express.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESS

OF THE

WAKE COUNTY

WORKING-MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

RESOLUTIONS:

At a meeting held in the Court-

House, on the 10th of October, 1859,

the following Resolutions were offered

and adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Me-

chanics and Working-Men here assembled,

that the Revenue Laws of this State are not

framed in accordance with the principles of

justice and equity; that said laws discriminate

against, and operate most heavily upon

those who are least able to bear the burdens

of the State; and whilst we are ready and

willing, as faithful and loyal citizens, to meet

and defray, at all times, our due proportion

of the public charge, and expenditure, we

nevertheless have a right to insist, and we do

respectfully insist, that these laws shall be

so altered as to tax every citizen according to

what he is worth.

Resolved, That we reject any and every

doctrine which favors class legislation, and

that we ask nothing for ourselves which we

would not be disposed to grant to others, if

our relative circumstances were changed.

Resolved, That it becomes the Mechanics

and Working-Men of North Carolina, while

respecting the rights of every citizen, to

look also to their own rights and interests,

and to insist upon that political equality and

that participation in public affairs to which

they are entitled as freemen.

Resolved, That a Committee of Ten be ap-

pointed to prepare and publish an Address to

the people of the State setting forth more fully

the objects of the Association; and lest by

possibility our objects and motives should be

misconceived or misinterpreted, we emphati-

cally announce that this Association has no

connection with party politics, and that its

members are left perfectly free as heretofore

to vote with such parties as they may choose,

and for the men of their choice.

Resolved, That we invite the cordial co-

operation in this movement of our fellow Me-

chanics, and Working-Men of the State, and

that we will take pleasure in corresponding

and acting with them in carrying out the ob-

jects of this Association; and with this view

we respectfully suggest to them the impor-

tance of forming Associations of a similar

character in their respective localities.

Resolved, That all the newspapers in this

City and State friendly to the interests and

prosperity of the State, setting forth more fully

the objects of this Association; and that the

editors are requested to copy these Resolutions

and the Proceedings of this Meeting.

At a subsequent meeting the President,

Jno. R. Harrison, Esq., appointed Quail,

Bush, B. F. Benton, H. Gorman, D. A.

Wicker, F. L. Wilson, J. N. Bunting, W. B.

Redd, F. R. Fenwick, W. J. Longene, and H.

Italy, a Committee to Report an Address to

the citizens of the State.

The Committee reported the Address which

follows, at an adjourned meeting held in the

Court House on the 6th December, 1859, and

which was unanimously adopted: Whereupon,

it was

Ordered, That 5,000 copies of the same be

printed for the use of the members of the

Association; and that the newspapers in the

State be requested to publish the same.

JNO. R. HARRISON, President

S. M. PARNES, Secretary.

Address.

To our fellow-citizens of N. Carolina:

people will never permit the agitation  
of the question to rest until the end  
sought for is attained.

To prevent the misrepresentation  
that this movement of ours may give  
rise to, and to correct in the beginning  
the erroneous opinions entertained,  
and the groundless fears indulged in  
by some as to the ultimate objects of  
our association, it may be well enough  
to declare a few things, which none of  
us ever desired, or intended should re-  
sult from the union we have, for honest  
purposes, entered into. And in ordi-  
nary charity we ask you to defer any  
judgment of condemnation as to our  
intentions, until at least, more convinc-  
ing evidence is given you, than the  
fears of a few, whose prophetic  
visions discover dangers that never ex-  
ist, and whose absence, when real dan-  
gers and difficulties present themselves,  
is never satisfactorily accounted for.

It is, then, not our object to start  
any new political party or organiza-  
tion, either upon this or any other  
platform; or to raise any issues as tests  
in the selection of our representatives,  
or public officers. The political parties  
now existing amongst us, we be-  
lieve to be enough and sufficient for  
the ends sought to be accomplished by  
their several organizations, and it is  
not our desire or intention to disturb  
them in any respect. If we can, how-  
ever, succeed in impressing the mind  
of all parties with the fact that other  
subjects besides federal politics, local  
to us, are of great and lasting impor-  
tance, and as such should claim at  
least a portion of the time and thoughts  
of those whom the people look up to  
for guidance, and which should be  
thoroughly investigated and dispassion-  
ately considered, we shall, we think,  
have done much for the public interest.

It is not our object, EMPHATICALLY  
NOT, while advocating a just equaliza-  
tion of taxation so far as the same can  
be effected, to array one portion of  
our fellow citizens against another por-  
tion—one class against another class  
—or, one section against another sec-  
tion. The most careless observer of  
what has passed into history, and of  
the events now passing in other com-  
munities—the merest beginner in the  
study of political economy, knows full  
well, or ought to know, that the antag-  
onism between labor and capital ex-  
isting elsewhere, can never affect the  
social condition to any extent, of an  
agricultural community like our own;  
especially when that community has  
engrafted upon itself the conservative  
element of domestic slavery. With  
only 17 persons, in 1850, to the square  
mile, no large cities—with a small  
amount of capital, and that generally  
diffused, the most industrious and un-  
scrupulous demagogue can never, with  
us, succeed in bringing about any es-  
trangement between the rich and the  
poor.

It is not our object to depreciate by  
anything we do, the value of any par-  
ticular kind of property; nor do we de-  
sire any discrimination to be made for  
or against any species of property.—  
On the contrary, the cardinal point of  
our belief is, that an unjust and op-  
pressive discrimination now exists in  
the principles of our tax system, and  
for its removal we address you. We  
hold that property of every description,  
receiving equal protection from our  
government, should contribute, with  
the persons protected, its equal por-  
tion in the support of that govern-  
ment. That, as dollars and cents meas-  
ure the value of every species of prop-  
erty, any privilege or exemption be-  
stowed upon the same amount of dol-  
lars and cents in one kind, and not up-  
on the others, is unjust, and granting  
immunities at war with one of those  
fundamental principles upon which is  
based our whole organic law.

It is not our object to repudiate any  
of the obligations heretofore entered  
into by the State, or hereafter to be  
contracted; nor do we in any manner  
desire to be exempted from the pay-  
ment of our proper share of the pub-  
lic revenue, necessary to preserve sa-  
credly the public faith and credit. If  
the exigencies of the treasury require  
us to pay the sums we now pay—aye,  
should it become necessary to increase  
the amount in a ratio greater than it  
has been increased since the year 1847,  
we will pay the same cheerfully, and  
gladly, if we can but be satisfied that  
we are only paying our proper propor-  
tion, and that all other citizens of the  
State are required to do the same.

It is not our object to call in ques-  
tion the intentions of those who first  
gave to North Carolina her present  
revenue system; nor to arraign before  
the public those who, adhering to the  
unjust principles upon which that sys-  
tem is founded, without material mod-  
ifications in the several tax bills heret-  
ofore passed, have inconsiderately,  
we are willing to allow, grievously op-  
pressed a large class of their fellow-  
citizens. The former, we shall ever  
venerate for their patriotism, their  
wholehearted devotion to their country's  
good. Nor is our respect for their wisdom  
lessened in the smallest degree by our  
desire to reform a financial policy, which,  
to say the fathers of our State intended  
to be for all time, and the same under  
all circumstances, would detract much  
from that foresight and wisdom we  
have been taught to believe peculiarly  
characterized their acts of legislation.

The determination of our legislators  
in the recent sessions of the General  
Assembly, to preserve the faith and  
credit of the State under all circum-  
stances and at all hazards, we cannot  
too much admire; however widely we  
may differ as to the sources and the  
manner from and in which the neces-  
sary revenue for that object can be  
best and most easily raised.

It is not our object to advance any  
one man, or set of men; nor will our  
appreciation of the patriotism and in-  
tegrity of any man be affected or dis-  
turbed, should he honestly entertain  
opinions contrary to our own. We do  
not wish to see this reform in the fi-  
nancial policy of the State, absolutely  
necessary we believe to the State's  
prosperity and advancement—mixed  
up in any way with party politics or  
discussed with the excitement and feel-  
ing that partisan measures usually are.

Our sole aim, and our constant ef-  
fort shall be, until the end is accom-  
plished—disconnected with all other  
considerations—A REFORM IN THE RE-  
VENUE SYSTEM OF OUR STATE. The de-  
tails of this reform we leave to those  
whose wisdom and experience will no  
doubt give satisfaction to all, as soon  
as the people, in their sovereignty  
shall determine that a reform shall be  
made. And in this effort, we beg the  
honest co-operation of every one, we  
care not to what party or section he  
belongs, who entertains in regard to  
the necessity of the change, the same  
views with ourselves. We ask the ad-  
vocates of the existing system to think  
seriously of its principles, to discuss  
its merits, and above all, to treat it in  
their investigations as a subject of par-  
amount importance. And in the gen-  
eral discussion of the merits of this  
subject, which we hope will be had a-  
mong our people, if that which we be-  
lieve to be practicable, and just, and  
urgently called for by our present  
state of affairs, should be shown to us  
to be either impracticable, or unjust,  
or insufficient, and other remedies for  
existing evils are offered the better to  
attain what we so earnestly desire, we  
cheerfully promise to adopt the sug-  
gestions proposed for that end. We  
are not so wedded to any particular  
policy in reforming our present sys-  
tem as to hazard the reform itself by  
adhering pertinaciously to any one  
measure or plan, however much we  
may be convinced at this time of the  
justness of our own views in relation  
thereto.

A history of our revenue system,  
bare as it is in its details of interest,  
until the year 1847, conclusively to  
our minds proves this fact. That the  
aggregate amount of taxes collected  
each year, and which were amply suf-  
ficient for the administration of our  
government, was so small that but lit-  
tle interest was felt in the subject of  
taxation by those who had the taxes  
to pay, and but little attention be-  
stowed by our legislators as to the  
source from which the revenue neces-  
sary to defray the expenses of the  
government was to be raised. The  
rates on the \$100 worth of land, to  
wit: 6 cents, and 20 cents on the poll,  
remained unaltered for over thirty  
years, and was not increased until the  
year 1854. From the statements  
made by the Comptrollers, we see that  
in the year 1822 the aggregate rev-  
enue paid by the Sheriffs into the treas-  
ury was (omitting fractions) \$63,811;  
of which real estate paid \$28,108;  
polls, \$25,411; leaving \$10,292 to  
be paid by all other taxable subjects.  
Wake paid into the treasury in 1822,  
the sum of \$2,293. In 1835, the year  
the old constitution of 1776 was a-  
mended in convention, and the restric-  
tion unknown to that first constitution  
was placed upon the General Assem-  
bly in regard to poll tax, the aggre-  
gate of revenue paid by the Sheriffs  
into the treasury was \$73,980; real  
estate paying \$24,846; polls, \$28,-  
016; leaving \$21,118 to be paid by  
other subjects. Wake in 1835, paid  
\$2,457. In 1847, from which time a  
new era may be said to have com-  
menced in our financial history, con-  
trolled by a policy totally different  
from that governing our legislators  
previous thereto, there was paid into  
the treasury by the Sheriffs, under  
the tax bills of 1846, the sum of \$98,-  
026; real estate paying \$37,921;  
polls, \$34,023; leaving \$26,082 to be  
paid by other subjects. In this year,  
Wake paid \$3,056 into the treasury.  
Since 1847, under this new order of  
things, our legislators at every ses-  
sion have been driven to many expe-  
dients, and have spent no little time  
and discussion in adjusting the differ-  
ent tax bills to the increasing demands  
of the treasury. In 1858 the amount  
of revenue paid by the Sheriffs into the  
treasury was \$502,612; real estate  
paying \$146,150; free polls \$32,588;  
black polls \$75,462; leaving \$248,-  
388 to be collected from other sources.  
In this year Wake paid \$21,652. In  
1859 the aggregate revenue paid by  
the Sheriffs under the tax bill of  
1856-7 was \$607,813. No details  
have as yet been published. In 1859  
Wake pays \$25,004. In the forego-  
ing statement the tax paid on bank  
stock, and those derived from a few  
other sources amounting to little have  
not been included. From the forego-  
ing figures it is seen that from 1822  
to 1847, a period of 25 years, there  
was but little increase in the aggre-

gate amount of revenue paid to the  
State; and that increase is accounted  
for by the natural increase in the num-  
ber of taxable polls, and chiefly from  
the increased value of lands under the  
various assessments made after the  
year 1836.

In the few material changes that  
have been introduced in our revenue  
system since the year 1784, it is a  
fact worthy of notice, that all such  
alterations have been made so far as  
possible to conform to an *ad valorem*  
principle. And we have been unable  
to find any evidence that the restric-  
tion incorporated in the amended Con-  
stitution of 1855, so materially alter-  
ing that of 1776, (which has been  
styled by some as "*incomparably ex-  
cellent*," and in this particular at least,  
we think justly so,) elicited any dis-  
cussion or comment prior to its pas-  
sage. This circumstance, and the pas-  
sage of this restriction on the General  
Assembly in regard to capitation tax,  
through the Convention of 1855, in  
silence, precludes any idea of its be-  
ing considered a matter of even se-  
condary importance, or of its having  
been one of those changes in our or-  
ganic law demanded by the people at  
that particular time; even if the small  
amounts of revenue annually collect-  
ed as above shown did not satisfactori-  
ly do so. And, further, if that par-  
ticular species of property owned by  
our citizens, needed, in 1855, or be-  
fore, the peculiar protection given it,  
it is unaccountably strange that the  
amended Constitution should have  
been voted against by every County  
in the State largely interested in slave  
property. The truth is, the Conven-  
tion of 1855 met for other purposes;  
and those purposes had almost inces-  
santly occupied public attention for  
years before the Convention assem-  
bled, the changes in our organic law,  
which had been fully canvassed before  
the people, were again patiently in-  
vestigated and elaborately discussed by  
delegates remarkably distinguished for  
ability, integrity and learning. Yet,  
with all their learning and experience,  
it was beyond their ken to foresee the  
many and great changes that were to  
take place within the twenty years  
immediately to follow. If any one  
had announced to that body that the  
public debt of North Carolina in 1858,  
incurred in developing a part of the  
State's wealth, and in enabling us to  
keep pace with the progress of those  
around us, would be over seven mil-  
lions of dollars, and that in 1859,  
\$650,000 would be required to uphold  
the credit of the State—to men of  
those days, and to us we hope, "*in-*  
comparably dear,"—the speaker would  
have been considered by every one  
in and out of that body, as crazy be-  
yond redemption. Such announce-  
ment would have been true, however;  
and the debt must still increase, if  
the pledged faith of the State is to be  
reverenced as it ever should be, and  
as it always has heretofore been.

The taxes of Wake County have in-  
creased over 1,000 per cent. since  
1835, and over 700 per cent. since  
1847. The amounts paid in 1847 were  
literally nominal, and but little con-  
cern was given to the sources from  
which they were required. Since that  
time the amounts paid have become  
an object to each and every citizen of  
the county, attracting, year after year,  
our serious attention and earnest so-  
licitude.

The last tax bill has fully convinced  
us of the great and increasing im-  
portance of this subject, and the ur-  
gent necessity of so reforming the sys-  
tem that the burden should be equally  
borne. Of its importance we are sat-  
isfied that you are also convinced.—  
For the oppressive inequality and un-  
bly justice of the system we invite your  
attention to the following illustrations  
from the last published report from  
the Comptroller of public accounts:

By reference to Mr. Brogren's re-  
port to the last General Assembly, it  
will be seen that the aggregate valua-  
tion of 26,133,063 acres of land listed  
under the revenue bill of 1856-7  
for taxation, was \$86,075,771—or a-  
bout \$3 29 per acre. This, added to  
the valuation of town property, gives  
a total of \$97,842,481, which paid in-  
to the State Treasury, as taxes there-  
on, the sum of \$146,150, (omitting  
fractions.) The aggregate of taxes  
paid by the polls listed at the same  
time was \$108,074, of which black  
polls paid \$75,462, and free polls  
\$32,588. The number of black polls  
given in was 150,925—a number, by  
the way, greatly below that returned  
in the Census of 1850; according to  
which, there were in the State, in  
June, 1850, about 164,000 taxable  
black polls. The black polls returned  
in 1858, at a low valuation, were  
worth, in round numbers, \$136,000-  
000. And if our slave population has  
increased in the same ratio since 1850  
that it did during the ten years pre-  
vious thereto, (and there is every rea-  
son to believe the increase, from ma-  
ny causes, has been much greater),  
the total number of slaves in the State  
at this time would be \$38,548. This  
would leave 187,613 slaves untaxed,  
worth, at a low estimate, \$112,567,-  
800, making the aggregate valuation  
of the slave property in the State  
\$248,567,800. This amount of prop-  
erty paid into the State Treasury in  
1858, for the protection it enjoys,

which, in our opinion, in its duplicate  
capacity of property and persons, far  
exceeds that thrown around any other  
species of property by our laws, the  
sum of \$75,462, a little more than half  
the amount paid by \$97,842,481 worth  
of real estate. Is there any reason  
why such a discrimination should be  
made between these two species of  
property? Why is it that \$1,000  
worth of land should pay, as it did un-  
der the tax bill of 1856-7, \$1 50,  
while \$1,000 worth of slave property  
paid only 50 cents? In our opinion  
there is no just and good reason for  
such inequality; if there is, we have  
yet to hear it advanced.

Again: The tax on interest receiv-  
ed, amounted to \$76,774. This sum  
is paid on about \$31,989,000 of mone-  
y loaned. Thus it is seen that our  
system requires \$31,989,000 loaned  
or otherwise bearing interest, to pay  
a larger amount of taxes into the  
Treasury than \$248,567,800 worth of  
slave property. Is there any cause  
why \$1,000 in money at interest, re-  
stricted by our law in its productiveness  
to \$60 per annum, should be made  
to pay \$2.40 for the protection it en-  
joys, while \$1,000 in slave property,  
unrestricted in its production, paid 50  
cents, and \$1,000 in land paid \$1 50?  
Under our Bill of Rights, no man or  
set of men are entitled to exclusive or  
separate emoluments or privileges from  
their neighbors, except for good and  
just reasons. Why cannot this just,  
fundamental principle be extended in  
its application likewise to property,  
another important element constitu-  
ing a State?

Again: The profits of capital in-  
vested in steam vessels, in stocks of  
any kind, in shares of any incorpora-  
ted or trading company, whether in  
or out of the State, bonds of another  
State, and bank dividends, paid, in  
1858, \$11,643. This tax was collect-  
ed on about \$290,000 of profits. In  
1850, according to the last Census,  
there was in North Carolina more than  
\$9,000,000 of annual production, aris-  
ing from manufactures, mining and  
mechanic arts, at a profit of 34 per  
cent., or over \$3,000,000. We have  
no data from which to estimate the in-  
crease of this annual production since  
that time, though we know it has been  
considerable. Why our legislators  
excepted this very considerable amount  
of profit from paying taxes we cannot  
tell. If the profits on the annual pro-  
duction of capital invested in various  
ways is to be taxed, and it surely ought,  
why not tax those of all productive in-  
vestments?

Again: Under our peculiar system,  
and it is, without precedent, peculiar  
in many respects, there was paid into  
the State Treasury the sum of \$12,-  
379 by a portion of the labor and in-  
dustry of our citizens. This tax on  
the energy, enterprise and brains of  
the community, which should receive  
in its development the fostering care  
and protection of our law-makers so  
far as possible, amounts to about one-  
sixth of the sum paid, as we have shown,  
by \$248,567,800 worth of one species  
of property. We are satisfied that  
this distinctive feature in our revenue  
system is so unjustly oppressive, so  
utterly subversive of every reasonable  
and established principle of political  
economy, and so openly at war with  
the best interests of our State, that it  
requires no illustration in detail to  
convince you that a reform at least in  
this respect is imperatively demand-  
ed. Still, that you may more fully  
comprehend its injustice and in-  
equality, let us for a moment look to  
its operation. Every citizen except  
ministers of the Gospel and our Judges,  
(and why exempt the latter, when  
all other State officers are taxed?)  
whose annual income from their labor  
is over \$500, paid, as a tax, 1 per  
cent. on their respective receipts. The  
clerk, the doctor, the mechanic, the  
lawyer, the overseer, your county of-  
ficers, every one, though by untiring  
industry and stinging economy they  
may be barely able to support their  
families, paid into the Treasury of the  
State one dollar upon every one-hun-  
dred dollars received. The foreman  
in the workshop, if in the receipt of  
five hundred dollars as wages, paid,  
besides his poll tax, five dollars to the  
sheriff; while his neighbor, owning  
slave mechanics at work in the same  
shop at the yearly wages of \$2-  
500 or more, paid to the Sheriff only  
five dollars and his poll tax. The o-  
verseer, with twenty hands under him,  
making for his employer 100 bags of  
cotton, worth \$5,000, if receiving six  
hundred dollars, paid six dollars, and  
the employer, for that which produced  
him \$5,000 paid ten dollars. The  
employees of our different Railroad  
Companies each pay 1 per cent. on  
their receipts, if they amount to five  
hundred dollars; the individual stock-  
holders, though they may receive 6  
or 7 per cent. on their investment, a-  
mounting in the aggregate to a large  
sum, pay, with few exceptions, noth-  
ing. The clerk, in the receipt of seven  
hundred dollars per annum, paid seven  
dollars to the State; his employer,  
with \$100,000 of State bonds in his  
safe, yielding him \$6,000 per annum,  
paid nothing. These illustrations  
might be indefinitely multiplied. In  
1854, our Executive, in his message  
to the General Assembly, reviewing  
our revenue system, remarks thus up-

on the inequality then existing:—"The  
poll tax on the day laborer and the  
capitalist is precisely the same; and  
it sometimes happens that the latter,  
like the former, is subject to no other  
species of contribution. In the one  
case it is an onerous imposition; in  
the other, a tax a thousand fold great-  
er might occasion no sensible incon-  
venience." If in 1854 a reason exist-  
ed for complaining against the inegal-  
ity of the system, how much more  
have we to complain of now, when the  
poll tax, though much increased, is  
but a drop in the bucket, compared to  
that assessed on our labor.

Again: The amount paid by mer-  
chants and others engaged in selling  
goods, wares and merchandise, was  
\$37,881. This sum was levied on  
\$11,365,000 of purchases; it making  
no difference under our system wheth-  
er the same was ever sold, or ever re-  
turned to the purchasing dealer any  
profit or not. This amount is more  
than half of that paid by \$248,567,-  
800 worth of slaves, and nearly half  
as much as was paid by \$31,989,000  
of money at interest. This thirty-  
seven thousand eight hundred and  
eighty-one dollars is paid, not by the  
merchants themselves, but, as every  
one knows, by the consumers—a large  
portion of whom are those very men  
who pay 1 per cent. of their pages in-  
to the State Treasury. Of this mer-  
chants' tax, dealers in ready-made  
clothing paid 1 per cent. on their pur-  
chases—ten dollars for every one thou-  
sand dollars worth of goods bought.  
Further, \$409,000 (in round numbers)  
employed in the purchase—(not sale)  
of liquors, paid twenty thousand, four  
hundred and forty-eight dollars tax,  
or 5 per cent. on the amount bought.  
Further still, three hundred and eighty-  
four thousand dollars employed in  
buying and selling slaves, paid one  
thousand, two hundred and seventy-  
nine dollars; and eight hundred and  
ninety-three thousand dollars employ-  
ed in other trade, paid one thousand,  
seven hundred and eighty-six dollars.  
Upon what principle of adjustment  
these various rates were agreed to we  
are unable to ascertain. If some were  
intended to operate in the nature of  
sumptuary laws, we are of the humble  
opinion that our legislators did not  
give that time and attention to the  
consideration of the subject, demand-  
ed by its importance and its ultimate  
effects.

Again: \$1,952,400 worth of car-  
riages, buggies and other vehicles, most  
of which are as necessary at this day  
to the comfort and convenience of our  
citizens, especially those out of our  
own towns, as their sugar and coffee  
are, paid \$19,524, or 1 per cent. on  
their assessed value, and a greater  
sum than was paid on \$11,766,710 of  
town property. Further, 2,150 pi-  
anos, certainly as much an article of  
luxury as the buggy of the farmer  
who conveys his wife to church, paid  
\$3,225, or 1 per cent. on the cost,  
estimating that cost at two hundred  
dollars each.

These palpable and unreasonable in-  
consistencies and unjust discrimina-  
tions might be multiplied, until every  
source from which our revenue is de-  
rived would, in the illustration, be ex-  
hausted. The limits of this address  
and your patience forbid any further  
details. To more fully substantiate the  
justice of our complaint, we will re-  
peat the rates as above exemplified.  
Under the tax bill of 1856-7—  
\$1,000 worth of land paid \$1 50  
1,000 " slaves paid 50  
1,000 in money loaned paid 2 40  
1,000 of dividend and profit paid 2 40  
1,000 in labor and industry " 10 00  
1,000 in goods purchased " 8 33  
1,000 in clothing " 10 00  
1,000 in liquors " 55 00  
1,000 of capital in buying slaves  
paid 3 33  
1,000 " other trade, paid 2 00  
1,000 worth of buggies, car-  
riages, &c., paid 10 00  
1,000 worth of pianos paid 7 50  
Such are some of the inequalities  
of our existing revenue system. We  
ask you, can it be defended? Can any  
consideration, except self-interest, urge  
a solitary argument in favor of its  
continuance? To every tax payer in the  
State we address ourselves, and appeal  
to them for an answer after mature de-  
liberation. It is the system that we  
war against, and for the reform of  
which we ask your earnest co-opera-  
tion. Commencing in 1784, it has con-  
tinued to the present time essentially  
the same, with but few of its defects



# SUBSTANCE OF THE Remarks of Hon. Geo. E. Badger, before the Wake County Ad Valorem Club.

A meeting of the Ad Valorem Club, of this County was held at the Court House in this city on Monday evening last. On motion of Kemp P. Battle, Esq., Mr. Harris, of Forsyth, was called to the Chair.

It being generally known that the object of the call of the meeting was for the purpose of hearing an address from North Carolina's most distinguished son, the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, one of the Opposition Electors for the State at large, on the pending questions of the day, the Court House was crowded with a large and intelligent audience. Major H. W. Husted made a few humorous remarks by way of introducing the distinguished gentleman to the audience, stating that he had seen it in print that Mr. Badger would not dare to meet his competitor before the people, and that the Club had asked Mr. B. to appear under their protection, so that it might be ascertained whether he could venture to risk himself in public debate.

Mr. Badger arose, and after thanking Major Husted for the flattering terms in which he had been pleased to call him up, and briefly referring in a humorous manner to the remark of a Democratic journal that he would not meet Mr. Haywood, one of the Democratic Electors for the State at large, on the stump, he proceeded to say that he appeared before that audience upon an intimation that the Wake County Ad Valorem Club desired to hear him upon the pending questions of the day. Even if he had felt at liberty to do so, he was not disposed to decline the call.

We have, said Mr. B., two important questions now before us, demanding our earnest consideration: One directly pressing upon the country; and the other of the highest importance to our State and her people, viz: the subject of so altering our Constitution as to permit the Legislature to tax the property of the people of the State upon the Ad Valorem system.

The pending question before the country is that of the election of a President of the United States. This country is now in a situation in which it never before was placed. We have but two National candidates before the country for the exalted offices of President and Vice President. Lincoln and the party that nominated him cannot be called National—they are sectional. With regard to my Democratic fellow-citizens, said Mr. B., their party is shattered to pieces, and is, in my opinion, totally unable to re-unite. But the people of the United States have now before them the names of two men distinguished for their statesmanship, conservatism and patriotism—I allude to John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. (Applause.) He felt called upon especially to say a word in reference to that nomination, because, as one of the Opposition Electors for the State at large, it had been rendered peculiarly necessary that he should say something, particularly in reference to Mr. Bell. He had served with him in the Senate of the United States, and knew him to be a true man—there was no truer man to be found. (Applause.) He had led no armies to victory, but he had been long known to the country in the civil walks of life—in the administration of National affairs—and not one blemish can be found upon John Bell, either as a politician or a patriot. (Applause.) A friend had asked him (Mr. B.) shortly after the nominations were made at Baltimore, how he liked Mr. Bell? He replied—very well. (Laughter and applause.) But, said his friend, he doesn't like you. What has that to do with it? said Mr. Badger. A man may make a very good President, and yet not like me. Those who think that I, said Mr. B., am indifferent to John Bell's success are mistaken. He possesses statesmanship, patriotism and administrative ability, and indeed, every qualification essential to the office of the Chief Magistrate of this Republic. (Applause.) If he knew that Mr. Bell hated him, he would be just as ready and willing to support him as he was now. (Applause.) The country would be safe in his hands—safe to the South and to the North because Mr. Bell was a devoted Union man. (Applause.) John Bell was above calculating the price of this country—he would give every thing to this country. (Applause.) If he were to say that he preferred Mr. Bell to everybody else, he would say what was not true. Nothing would have pleased him so much as the nomination of his distinguished fellow-citizen, that pure patriot, honest and capable man, Wm. A. Graham. (Applause.) Next to Mr. Graham, he would have preferred his venerable personal and political friend, John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky. (Applause.) With these two exceptions, there was no man in the country whom he would be so much pleased to see elevated to the Presidency as John Bell, of Tennessee. (Applause.) He did not believe that Mr. Bell disliked him; indeed, so kind and generous was his nature, he did not believe that Mr. Bell could dislike anybody. His feelings towards Mr. Bell were those of sincere and cordial respect. (Applause.)

In reference to the candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the Constitutional Union Party, where in all this broad land will you find a man more unexceptionable than Edward Everett? True, he expected shortly to hear that he was a robber, a burglar or something of the sort, (laughter) but where is there a man of a purer and more spotless character, or one more unexceptionable in every respect? The very moment that Massachusetts was Abolitionized, they turned Mr. Everett out of the Senate, because he

could not speak the voice of Massachusetts. No, Edward Everett was too honest and patriotic to suit the Abolitionists. Edward Everett was a scholar, patriot, and he liked to have said, Statesman; but somebody had told him that his young friend, the Hon. D. M. Barringer, had said in a speech a short time since that Mr. Everett was no statesman!

Mr. Barringer—Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him in order to correct him? I did not say that—

Mr. Badger—No, sir, I cannot give way to the gentleman.

Mr. Barringer—I saw you on the street and told you what I said.

Mr. Badger—I was just coming to that. My young friend is too impetuous. He should have more patience. When he heard that his young friend had made that remark, he began to think that possibly he might be mistaken in his estimate of Mr. Everett's statesmanship, as he (Mr. Badger) unlike his friend, Mr. Barringer, had never been a Minister to a foreign country, nor indeed had he ever been a Secretary of State. But the impression was pretty general throughout the country that Mr. Everett was a statesman, and he thought if he was not, it was very hard heard in Mr. Barringer to tell on him. (Laughter.)

Mr. B. had represented his country as Minister at the Court of St. James, where he acquitted himself with signal ability, and had been Secretary of State, in which position he had displayed such ability as to command the admiration and applause of the whole country. Indeed, everybody was under the impression that Mr. Everett was a statesman. But even if he were not, what difference would that make? We only intended to make him Vice-President. (Laughter and Applause.) Therefore, as we did not intend to make him President, he thought our Democratic friends had no cause of complaint. He met Mr. Barringer on the street a few days ago and asked him if he had made the remark imputed to him in reference to Mr. Everett. Mr. Barringer told him that he did not say that Mr. Everett was no statesman, but that he was not a first class statesman, such as Clay and Webster. Well, if Mr. Everett came next to Clay and Webster, he thought he would do pretty well. (Applause.) Clay and Webster are gone, and cannot be got back again, and he thought it would be a pretty good compromise to get the man that comes next to them. (Applause.)

Mr. Barringer—Will the gentleman excuse me. He has—

Mr. Badger—The gentleman must excuse me. I cannot give way—

Mr. Barringer—(persisting) you have not stated the conversation as it occurred between us. I said that Mr. Everett was both a scholar and a statesman, but more of a scholar than a statesman.

Mr. Badger—The gentleman might have said that in his speech, but he did not say it to me; and several gentlemen who heard his speech have told me that they did not hear him say it then. (Applause.) He found his Democratic friends very hard to please, and particularly those who had of late left our party and joined the Democrats. (Applause.) They would be satisfied with nothing we could do. He thought it was the best joke of the campaign for anybody to attempt to maintain that Edward Everett was not a statesman. Everett was not only an orator, sage, patriot, but a statesman, too. He has sufficient statesmanship to govern this country in such a manner as to restore it to peace and happiness. (Applause.)

Mr. B. had felt bound to say this much on National affairs. Our Democratic friends had held their Convention at Charleston, but what was the result? They had disagreed upon a platform, a portion of the members had seceded, and they had finally broken up, one portion to meet again at Baltimore and the other at Richmond. We can't tell what they will do. Mr. Randolph had once made a very severe remark about the cohesive power of the five loaves and two small fishes of the Democrats; but it was now doubtful whether that power even could have the power of re-uniting them. He didn't think they could get together again. But as matters now stand there are but two National candidates before the people.

We come now, said Mr. Badger, to something which particularly interests us all, viz: the question which had led to the formation of this Club. He begged the audience to excuse him if, in the course of his remarks, he should accidentally use two little Latin words. The question referred to was whether there shall be equality in taxation. As the Constitution now stands the Legislature has the right to tax every thing according to value except slaves. Slaves now are required only to pay a poll tax, and that only when they are between the ages of 12 and 50. By the present mode of imposing taxes, the Legislature is bound to put too much tax on some things and too little on some others. What are the positions occupied in reference to this matter by the two parties in this State? The following is the position occupied by the Opposition party:

WHEREAS, Great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of State; Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State be called on the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.

Can anybody deny the justice of that position? If a negro slave valued at \$1,000 is only taxed 80 cents, or 8 cents on the \$100 value, is it right to tax land 20 cents on the \$100 value? In the resolution just read there are two exceptions allowed to the

general rule of equal taxation, viz: With power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens. What man can stand up in the face of the people of this State and deny the justice of these discriminations? If a man owns \$20,000 in slaves, why not tax his property equally with that of the man who owns \$20,000 in land?

We all know that before the Convention of 1835 was called, the West had been for a long series of years urging the calling of a Convention, and some of the Western people had gone so far as to threaten to hold a Convention themselves and to change the Constitution, whether the East was willing or not. In 1835, several causes operated to induce the East to agree to the calling of a Convention. The West could not have called the Convention without the consent of the East. The Convention was called for a specified purpose, and the members were sworn not to disturb the Constitution in any other respect.

One of the Constitutional compromises agreed upon by that Convention was the maintenance of freehold suffrage. Why was that insisted upon? It was the idea of the East that if the West got the power she would increase the taxes upon slave property and lessen it upon land, while the West feared that the East might burden land with taxes, to the partial exemption of slave property. And thus the compromise was effected—the landholder being protected by freehold suffrage from oppressive taxation, and the slaveholder being protected by the capitation tax from undue taxes on his property. We have abolished one of these compromises by the adoption of free suffrage, and what could be more just than now to change the other so as to admit of the one being taxed equally with the other, according to value? Can anybody give a reason that it should not be so? One of the things that gives value to property is the ability to dispose of it. What is the reason that one Treasury note is more valuable than a dozen promissory notes? It is because the Treasury note can anywhere be converted into gold in an instant. So with the negro. If a man wishes to sell his land it will take him probably five years to get a purchaser, while a negro can be sold in 48 hours. Nobody proposes to burden the negro, but to tax him equally with other property.

What do our Democratic friends say in the 11th resolution of their Platform? "Resolved, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution, State or National." Who talks about disturbing the National Constitution? This is merely a tub thrown to the whale. They are now devotedly opposed to disturbing the compromises of the Constitution. How were they a few years ago in regard to Free Suffrage? Mr. Badger continued to read from the Democratic platform: "and that we especially deprecate the introduction at this time by the Opposition Party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of Constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised."

"Deprecate at this time," repeated Mr. B. What other time would be more suitable than the present? What peculiar objection have they to this time? They go on to tell us—"believing it to be premature."

What do they mean by 'premature'? This use of the word 'premature' in the Democratic platform reminded him of a fellow at Chapel Hill, some years ago, who on a certain occasion was desirous of attending the races at Hillsboro, which were to come off some days thereafter. He was not a very bright youth, and upon applying to one of the Tutors for permission at that time to go, was informed by the Tutor that his application was 'premature.' Never having heard the word 'premature' before, he took it for granted that it implied permission to go; so off he went at once. On his return he was brought before the Tutor for disobedience. The Tutor asked him why he went to Hillsboro without his permission. The boy replied, 'You gave me permission.' 'I gave you permission,' said the Tutor, 'what did I say?' 'Why, sir,' responded the boy, 'you said it was premature, and I thought by that that you meant to give me permission.' Mr. B. thought when we discovered an evil then was the time to remedy it. If slaves paid their full proportion of taxes, then might they with some propriety call it premature. \$50,000 in land pays 20 cents on the \$100 value, or one-fifth of one per cent. What reason was there why \$50,000 in land should pay \$100, while \$50,000 in negroes only pay about \$40? But the Democrats say it is 'premature,' and we are left in doubt as to their meaning. Mr. B. then read from the platform the word succeeding 'premature,' viz: 'impolitic.' What policy is there in continuing to tax in North Carolina one species of property double as much as another kind is taxed? I presume that it is impolitic in their estimation simply because the proposition comes from the Opposition.

Very well. (Continuing to read from the platform,) 'Dangerous.' To whom? asked Mr. B. Who is it going to damage? The only danger that he could see to result from it would be that some people's property in slaves would have to pay as much tax as their neighbor's lands. If that's the only danger, it needn't trouble us much. (Continuing to read from the 11th resolution,) 'unjust.' What sort of an idea have our Democratic friends of justice? asked Mr. B. Negroes don't pay 64 cents on the \$100 value, while land pays 20 cents on the \$100. Is it unjust for them to stand upon the same footing? This distinction should not be made in favor of the slaveholder. When he read the 11th resolution of their platform and came to the word 'premature,' he was under the impression that the objection to equal taxation was only for the present. He thought that they might not oppose it

at another time. And when he read 'dangerous' he still hoped that when the 'dangerous' time passed they would become its advocates. But when he came to 'unjust' his hopes vanished. A thing may be 'dangerous' to-day and highly safe to-morrow; but to say that it is 'unjust' shows that they never will agree that this species of property shall be taxed like other property. Perhaps they meant that it was a 'dangerous' proposition for them to oppose, and 'unjust' because they believed they alone are entitled to the exclusive power and control over public affairs. After its being 'premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust' to alter the Constitution so that the Legislature may tax slaves equally with other property, what do they propose—'at the same time we deem it the duty of the Legislature when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation, as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State.'

That is to say, while they deem it 'premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust' 'at this time,' to have fair taxation, they regard it the duty of the Legislature to tax equally, every species of property, except negroes. Why exempt slaves? Is it reasonable to exempt slaves from taxation equally with other property, and to exempt nothing else? I am a slaveholder myself, said Mr. B. though not a large one, and I don't see why I should not pay as much tax on my property, according to its value, as any one else. If a person owns a large number of negroes, the natural increase, in the course of 20 years, will double the value of his property, while land don't increase, but on the contrary, will in 30 years become completely worn out. Two tracts of land don't beget a third tract. (Laughter and applause.) What do our opponents say in opposition to our platform? They are in trouble because they profess to think we are going to tax the poor man's tin cups, and make an inroad on his hen roost. They will know, however, that nobody ever proposed or contemplated such a thing. So great is their affection for the working man that they really believe what they don't believe. (Laughter.) They ought to be ashamed of themselves. (Continued Laughter and Applause.) Our plan is simply to alter the Constitution that all property may be taxed equally, according to value. But even if we were going to tax tin cups, let us see what such a tax would amount to, at 10 cents on the \$100 worth. He would allow 5 tin cups to each family, though he thought this allowance was too liberal, for he had too much respect for any man to suppose that he would prefer a tin cup to a gourd, unless it was for the purpose of drinking whiskey, when perhaps the tin cup would be preferable. (Laughter.) Five tin cups valued at 5 cents a piece, would be 25 cents. The tax on 5 tin cups for one year would amount to one fortieth part of one cent, or in other words one cent would pay the tax on the tin cups of one family for forty years. Now let us see what would be the tax on chickens, but by the way, he would object to that, because he had them to buy, and if they were taxed the country people would be sure to raise their prices on them. Suppose we allow 100 to each family. At ten cents a piece they would be worth \$10. The tax on \$10 worth for one year would be one cent. The united tax on the chickens and the tin cups of one family for one year would be one and one fortieth of a cent. (Laughter and applause.) I will leave it to some better arithmetician than myself to calculate what per cent of this amount the collector would receive. (Continued laughter and applause.) Five cents would pay the tax on all the chickens and tin cups of one family for four years. Can anybody conceive of men making such complete asses of themselves as to suppose that we had any idea of taxing these things? But let us see what the whole tax in the State would be on all the chickens and tin cups. We will suppose there are 90,000 families in the State. As it is only the poor people who so much excite the compassion of our Democratic friends, we will suppose that out of the 90,000 families there are 40,000 poor families. The whole tax for one year on the tin cups and chickens of the whole 40,000 families would only amount to \$10. There are two clever gentlemen on the Democratic ticket in this county, Messrs Mordecai and Cox, each of whom he supposed owned at least 100 negroes. If the principle of Equal Taxation should be adopted, these gentlemen would each have to pay on their negroes about \$100 taxes instead of \$40, as now. Of course, though, they don't object to the increased taxation on themselves, but they object to *ad valorem* because it will tax the poor man's tin cups. Nobody supposed that the resolution in the Opposition Platform in regard to a Convention ever contemplated such a thing as the taxing of tin cups. When the resolution was before the Opposition Convention, Mr. Turner wanted to amend it so that it would exempt tin cups, pewter plates, &c., but knowing that the Democrats would misrepresent it anyhow, he (Mr. B.) opposed any change in the wording of it. The resolution provides that we shall discriminate 'in favor of the native products of our State.' What does that mean? Why, that as between what is produced by our own people, and the productions of the people of other States, we shall discriminate in favor of the former. 'And the industrial pursuits of her citizens.' What is the meaning of that? It means that the workingman's horse, furniture, tin cups, if you please, and many other things, shall be exempt from taxation. It was never contemplated by the Opposition that these things should be taxed.

If he were disposed to criticize the Democratic platform, he could show that they go for taxing tin cups, chairs, &c. They say in their platform that the Legislature should 'so adjust taxation as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State.' He did not, however, attribute any such purpose to them, but merely wished to call attention to the same feature in their platform that they complain of in ours. The only thing that the Constitution precludes us from taxing now according to value is the negroes. It is this feature in the Constitution that we wish to change. Our platform provides for discrimination in favor of the industry of our people—their makes no such provision. Is there any reason why negroes should not be taxed according to value? The only reason that he could see was they are more valuable than other property. They can be transported and sold with ease, and for that reason they ought to be taxed as high as any other property. Leaving out of view the paltry charge that we intend to tax tin cups and such things, is it not the policy of a Republican Government to tax property according to value? Isn't it right and fair?

Our taxes are not at the highest, high as they are now. We have to raise now some \$800,000 or \$700,000. A friend has prepared me the following table, showing the present and prospective indebtedness of the State: PRESENT DEBT OF THE STATE, MAY, '60.

Bonds issued 1st January, 1851, to pay debts,	\$ 170,000
N. C. Railroad,	3,000,000
Atlantic Railroad,	1,466,500
Western Extension Railroad,	1,080,000
Fayetteville & Coal Fields Railroad,	800,000
Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad,	200,000
Tar River and Weldon and Gaston Railroad,	167,000
Fayetteville and Western Plank Road,	120,000
Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road,	50,000
Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road,	10,000
Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal,	350,000
Under Act of 1858-9, to meet the State Debt, Due Literary Board,	1,113,800
Bank of Cape Fear,	81,005
Debt on account of Cape Fear and Deep River,	96,000
	\$8,543,305

PROSPECTIVE DEBT. Estimated.\*

Fayetteville and Coal Fields R. Road,	\$ 100,000
Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road,	2,000,000
West'n Extension R. (according to Gwynn),	3,700,000
Additional—	
a—If we take the N. C. Railroad as an example, and the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad is extended beyond Rutherford and the mountains:	
Wilmington & Charlotte Rail Road,	3,000,000
West'n Extension railroad,	1,700,000
	\$10,500,000

Debt, present and prospective. \$19,043,305

[These figures may not be entirely accurate, though they are doubtless as nearly so as can be ascertained at this time.]

Our present revenue is some 6 or \$700,000. The interest on this debt will be about a million of dollars. How is it to be met, but by increased taxation? Under the Democratic platform you can increase the tax on everything but the negro, but you can't increase the tax on the negro without raising it at the same time on the head of the white man. Taxes will certainly be considerably increased two or three years hence, and there is a very large proportion of the property in North Carolina which does not pay its proper share of the public burdens. Put politics out of the way and ask any man if it is not right that this property should be taxed equally with other property in accordance with its value? The present system is unjust and oppressive. The Legislature has been obliged to tax the salaries or wages of every man who receives \$500 or more 1 per cent. This is a very serious tax on the mechanic or laboring man, but I doubt not that they would submit cheerfully to it if they bore an equal proportion of taxes with others. A man owns two negro mechanics which he hires out for \$250 a piece. These negroes work side by side with the white man, who earns \$500 by his work, and though their master receives the same for his negroes that the white man gets, yet he has to pay a tax on the two of only \$1.60, while the white man pays \$5, besides the 80 cents poll tax. The condition of things have changed since 1835. Then, no one complained of the taxes. Since then they have become enormous, on land and on nearly everything except negroes.

I now wish to notice, said Mr. B., some of the objections urged against

the calling of a Convention. Some say they are afraid that the western delegates will change the basis of representation. What reason have they for this fear? Our western friends deny that they have any such purpose. Why should we doubt them? I presume they are as honest as we are. But, if they did desire such a thing they couldn't do it, for that portion of the State which may be called middle western North Carolina would raise her voice against it. Some have objected to a Convention because of the enormous cost of holding it. If slaves were taxed equally with land, the increased revenue on that kind of property in ten counties would pay the whole cost of a Convention. Why, some of them say that the cost of holding a Convention will be \$300,000. I wonder they had not said \$3,000,000. They are noted for their inclination to misrepresentation—these are not their real objections. The true cause of their opposition was, it was proposed by the Opposition party, and he now made the prediction, and wished his audience to take notice of the fact, that many of those who now denounce this question of Equal Taxation as being at this time premature, dangerous and unjust, would, two years from this time, be its strongest friends. It will be amusing to hear the reasons they will give for their opposition to it at first. In the meantime, we have but one course left. We believe it to be right and just. This is the most proper time to correct an evil. The only question is, is it right? If it is right, let us press forward to blot out the inequality that now exists. (Applause.)

He had intended to make a remark or two in reference to Gov. Ellis. He thought Gov. E. had no right to drag him out in his speeches. He had said nothing to him and wanted nothing of him. He had better keep all his ammunition for John Pool, for it is my opinion that he will need all he gets through this canvass. (Applause.) He speaks of my having pronounced my lips dicit. What does he mean by calling my opinion an 'ipse dicit'? (Applause and laughter.) The Governor says 'Mr. Badger and Mr. Pool asks for *ad valorem*—the people do not.' That is to say the people have not asked Gov. E. for it; but they mean to have it, nevertheless. Now, it would not concern me particularly if the people did not choose to adopt *ad valorem*. It is true, I have some negroes, and pay but little taxes on them; but under the *ad valorem* system I should have to pay a great deal more. What interest is it to me then? Though the Governor may not, I know a great many of the people who want Equal Taxation, and they mean to assert their rights at the ballot box. Gov. Ellis says 'it is only a hobby'—if so, Pool will ride it into the Governor's office. He says we want to make 'capital for a forlorn party.' So we are forlorn as far as the Governor is concerned—that is, we can't get office from him. He says that we want to 'excite the jealousy of one class against another.' That is as much as to say that if one portion of our Constitution is unjust, it is wrong to alter it. If we want to prevent jealousy let every man come forward and pay equally according to his ability. (Applause.) Gov. E. says that *ad valorem* is 'specious and delusive'—fair in appearance, but 'tricky.' Is it so? Whom will it delude? How is it specious? 'Discrimination,' says the Governor, 'is the sole true policy.' We have got discrimination now with a vengeance. We have now discrimination in favor of one class of property. The paper that I am reading from says that Governor Ellis said, 'the Opposition propose to take the tax off of land and put it on negroes.' This must be a misprint. Gov. Ellis could not have intended to say what was false. It is not true—we don't propose to take the tax off of land and put it on negroes, but to make it equal. Gov. Ellis says that land and negroes are of equal value, and we propose to tax them equally. By increasing the tax on the negro now you also increase the tax on the white man; but adopt Equal Taxation on all property, and then the increase of the tax on the negro will have no effect upon the poll tax. I don't recognize the right of Gov. Ellis to speak in an offensive manner of me, and therefore I deemed it my duty to make these remarks of him. He had better confine himself to John Pool, for he will get sick enough of him before he gets through the mountains.

Mr. Badger concluded his remarks by wishing that the Governor might find abundant happiness and success in private life, to which he will shortly retire, and said, if the Governor wished to pay more taxes than he would have to pay under the *ad valorem* system, he had no doubt the Treasurer would take all he might desire to pay. Then wishing all his audience happiness and prosperity, and that they all might have *ad valorem*, he closed his speech.

[The reporter has not attempted to give the language of this masterly address of Mr. Badger's, and knows that his report does not half do justice to the speech. A great deal of it was written out from memory, and there are doubtless many inaccuracies in it. Though Mr. Badger spoke slowly and deliberately, it was a very difficult task to report his speech, inasmuch as the interest excited by the speaker was so great as to frequently attract the attention of the reporter from his notes.]

The crowded audience seemed spell-bound, and manifested their delight by frequent and loud applause.

Appointments.

The candidates for Governor, Messrs. Pool and Ellis, will speak at the following times and places, the speaking to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Friday,	22d,	Leeds, Colden-R.
Saturday,	23d,	Marion, McDowell.
Sunday,	24th,	Brownsville, Vance.
Wednesday,	27th,	Wendell, Moore.
Friday,	29th,	Arbuckle, Beasome.
Saturday,	30th,	Waynesville, Haywood.
Sunday,	1st,	Wilmington, Moore.
Wednesday,	4th,	Franklin, Moore.
Thursday,	5th,	Columbia, Polk.
Friday,	6th,	Rutherford, Rutledge.

Ships for the Africans.

The merchant ships Castilian, 899 tons, and Hemisphere, 1,023 tons, of New York, have been chartered, under the auspices of the Colonization society, to take the captured Africans from Key West to Liberia. The price to be paid is understood to be about \$12,000 for each vessel.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the 1st of every month, from which date it will be no deviation. Subscribers therefore will govern themselves accordingly. 1 copy one year, if paid in advance, \$5.00; if paid within 3 months, \$6.00; if paid within 6 months, \$7.00; if not paid till the end of the subscription year, \$8.00.

Nominations of the Union Convention!

For President:

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice-President:

EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Justice Demands that—Like Values in Slaves Should Pay, Equal Taxes with Lands and other Taxable Property.

PEOPLES TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN POOL,

OF PASQUOTANK.

FOR THE SENATE.

L. Q. SHARPE, Esq.,

OF IREDELL.

Look upon

THIS PICTURE, AND ON THIS.

WARREN, Great Inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of State; Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State be called on the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.

Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State be called on the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.

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Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the people



in its behalf the bill would have been lost! Gov. Ellis repeated he thought it VERY UNCHARITABLE IN THE WEST TO INSIST FOR EQUAL TAXATION!!! He said the restriction in the Constitution exempting slaves from taxes, would operate as a check upon all men, against extravagant appropriations for internal improvements. We here put the question, Is there any sentence required plainer to show that Gov. Ellis has no friendship for the Railroads now building in the State or that hereafter shall be projected? And the only conclusion which we could deduce from the remarks of Gov. Ellis upon the subject of Railroads was, that if they can be built, without money, they construct them.

#### Mr. Pool's Reply.

Mr. Pool said: I am pleased to see so many of my fellow-citizens of the county of Burke assembled to hear me, and I desire to express my thanks to the ladies for their attendance—and while doing so, I feel authorized to return to them the thanks of my competitor also, for I know he thanks them, although he forgot to say so before taking his seat.—The discussion of the subject of taxation is one in which the people of the State seem to take great interest, and I take great pleasure in expressing my views upon it before the people. There is a proposition to change the Constitution of the State, and this change should not be made without the full understanding and consent of the people. The Constitution defines and limits the legislative power. When it forbids the Legislature to do anything, it cannot be done, even though the people may desire it. The only way to carry out their wishes, is to change the Constitution. At present the Constitution forbids the Legislature to tax slaves under 12 years or over 50 years of age, and when it comes to tax those between those ages, it compels the Legislature to place the same tax on the head of the poorest white poll that is placed on the most valuable negro, owned by the wealthiest man. The poor white man's head is thus a shield between the taxing power and slave property. I insist that it is the poor white man's head, however much my competitor may object to my referring to the wealthy man's head too. For the wealthy man's head would be no shield. The Legislature would not hesitate to tax the rich man's head, but when the poor man's head is in the way, it is obliged to hesitate and forbear. It is asked, why is this worse now than in 1835, and where is the necessity for a change? I will answer. In 1835 the whole tax of the State was only a few dollars a year. Then slave property could be made to pay its proportion by placing about 15 cents on the poll, and that could be borne, and slaves were made to pay their full proportion. But now we have to raise between \$600,000 and \$700,000 a year, and the value of slaves has greatly increased—and in order to make them pay their proportion now, by a capitation tax, a tax would have to be placed upon the heads of poor white men beyond their ability to bear, a tax that would be tyrannical and oppressive. And as the prospective debt of the State becomes actual debt, and the interest has to be met, the difficulty will become greater and greater. The last Legislature had to raise near \$700,000, or the credit of the State must be mortgaged and her honor forfeited. They put 20cts. on the \$100 valuation of land; 24 cents on money at interest, and on slave property 80 cents on the poll, which is only 64 cents on \$100 value. But they knew that 80 cents was all the poor white poll would bear, and they could not place it higher on negroes without putting it also on the poor white man. His head was in the way, and they did not dare to oppress him. His head was the shield that protected \$180,000,000 of slaves from more than 64 cents on the \$100, while land had to bear 20 cents, and the money of widows and orphans at interest 24 cents on the \$100. The Legislature was forced into this inequality by the constitutional provision interposing the poor white man's head. I propose to take his head out of the way, so that slave property may be made to pay taxes equal with other property. It is necessary that this should be done to enable the State to sustain its credit, and to equalize taxes upon different kinds of property. It was not necessary in 1835—but is now—and will continue to be more and more so. I hope never to see the State in the same dilemma it was during the last Legislature. After taxing polls all they would bear, land 20 cents and money 24 cents, there was still a deficiency. They taxed Lawyers, Doctors, Mechanics and Schoolmasters, and officers, and clerks in stores and overcoats \$1 on every \$100, of their receipts from their hand earnings—and still there was a deficiency. They then taxed sugar and coffee and calico and everything that is purchased from a store, 50 cents on \$100 value, and many other unjust and unequal provisions were put in the revenue bill, which made it the most iniquitous measure that ever was passed. But the Legislature was forced to do it because they could not reach \$180,000,000 of slave property, and make it pay its fair proportion. This difficulty ought to be removed so that the Legislature may protect the credit of the State without doing such injustice to the citizens—and I leave the proposition now before the people. Every wise Legislator and Statesman will look to present wants and necessities of a State in passing and proposing laws for its government.

But let the people understand the proposition distinctly. My competitor has read the words of our platform correctly; but you must have noticed that he sat down without ever reading his own. There was a good reason for this omission. His speech was a much stronger one against his own platform than against ours, and it was well that he did not read it before this assembly. But he has not represented our platform correctly. He says: It is contended here that we propose to tax only the negro. Certainly no honest man in Burke or anywhere else has ever made such a proposition. If my competitor has ever heard any man take that position, let him name the man, and the time and place, and I will prove that his man had been drinking some of the foreign liquor of which he speaks so loudly. All property is now subject to taxation, except slave property. The change will make slave property stand on the same footing with all other property. And it will require the Legislature to tax slaves and land and money at interest, and all the leading subjects of capital according to value—but

leave it to the discretion of the Legislature to discriminate in favor of native products and industrial pursuits, by exempting things connected with honest industry from taxation.—But many objections are raised, and based mainly on misrepresentation. My competitor says, the discrimination in favor of native products was meant only to allow the taxing articles brought from abroad higher than those produced in the State—and not noticing the part in reference to industrial pursuits, proceeded to say that we would compel the taxing of everything. He says to discriminate means to tax. No dictionary gives that definition. It means to make a difference. The best way to make a difference in favor of labor is to exempt from taxation those things necessary to carry it on. The best discrimination in favor of the labor of the Carpenter, or farmer would be to exempt their tools, and implements, and the necessities of life from taxation at all; and the Legislature would have a discretion to say how far this exemption should go. But admit, for argument, that discrimination does mean to tax some. Apply it. Tax all those articles in Burke county which the Legislature desires to exempt, one cent. That answers my competitor's hairsplitting definition, and amounts still to an exemption—for one cent divided among the people of Burke would be sufficient to satisfy my competitor's definition of discrimination. Yet it is upon this that all the capital is attempted to be made against equal taxation as proposed by our platform. He says the East understands that everything is to be taxed. He is mistaken. The East understands no such thing. No paper, nor any man in the East, of our party has taken such a position. They all repudiate the tin cup slander. But Mr. Turner's motion in the convention is referred to as proof that we mean to tax tin cups. The proposition was to change the constitution and to insert in it a general principle of equality and justice. Mr. Turner moved to insert a provision that tin cups should not be taxed. To exempt them from a constitutional provision. How would it have looked in the constitution? Yet, because the convention refused to propose to insert a constitutional prohibition of tin cups, my competitor says, it is proof positive that we mean to force the Legislature to tax them! And this is the whole argument.—But my competitor says the tax on merchants of 50 cents on the \$100 value, is paid by the purchaser, and is, in effect, on the goods.—The Democratic Legislature passed this law. Tin cups are purchased from the stores, and are therefore now under a Democratic tax of 50 cents on the \$100 value. So my competitor and his party already tax tin cups 50 cents on the \$100, while they tax slaves but 64 cents on the \$100. If tin cups were taxed *ad valorem*, my competitor admits it would be only 10 cents on the \$100. So if we are for taxing them at all, it's only 10 cents, and that will save 40 cents on the \$100 on tin cups. But they intend this whole matter to mislead the people from the true issue.

But he says much will be lost by the tax on silver plate, gold watches, pianos, &c., if taxed no higher than land, &c. But my competitor says our platform means by discriminating in favor of native products to "tax articles brought from abroad higher than those made in the State." Now, silver plate, and watches, and pianos, &c., are made out of the State, and if by the construction of the platform is correct his argument fails, for they might be taxed higher than land, &c.—But he says we would lose on Bank stock, billiard tables, circuses, lawyers and doctors, &c. Is there any man here who does not know that because we tax property according to value, that is no reason why we should fail to tax *Exclusive Privileges and Licenses*? We do not permit every man to Bank, or sell liquor by retail, or keep a billiard-table, or practice law or medicine. If one man is allowed a privilege, which is refused to others, he ought to pay for it; and because we tax his property according to value, is no reason why he should not pay for it; and my competitor must know this.—Yet he continues to put forth the argument for the want of something better to say. He speaks of playing cards, pistols and bowie-knives—they are not taxed now. The men who sell cards are taxed for selling them and rightly, and those who wear unlawful weapons are taxed for wearing them. This is all right, and has nothing to do with taxing property according to value.

But my competitor makes much noise about foreign liquor, and says *ad valorem* tax that no higher than land, &c. But remember my competitor's construction of our platform. He says, it means "to tax articles brought from abroad higher than those in the State." Foreign liquor is brought from abroad, then how does he say we must put the same tax on that as on land, &c., which is not "brought from abroad." He blows two ways on this question.

The government protects every man in the enjoyment of his property and every man should pay in proportion to the protection he receives, for the support of government.—My competitor objects to this fair scheme.—He would strike from the American Banner Florida, which taxes little negroes from the cradle to the grave—Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, and Texas. All slaves of all ages are taxed upon their value in those States. My competitor says that little negroes yield nothing to their owners—although they increase in value \$75 each year. But how much land has the farmer which yields him nothing? upon which he pays taxes—swamps, oldfields, gullies—that never will increase in value, as the little negro.

I am charged by my competitor for never having voted for any Railroads in the West. The charge is FALSE! I voted for every Railroad charter in the West. I voted for the Western N. C. Railroad, which runs by my competitor's door, and used every exertion to secure its passage through a second reading in the Senate. I HAVE NEVER VOTED AGAINST ANY WESTERN IMPROVEMENT OR APPROPRIATION FOR ONE. I AM IN FAVOR OF RUNNING THE WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD TO THE TENNESSEE LINE IN THE EARLIEST PRACTICABLE TIME.

My competitor never voted a cent for any improvement in his life!—and he is the stingiest man in the world! He voted even to strike out \$2,500 from the Buncombe Turnpike, after it had been given.

I voted against aid to the Confields Road because I had previously voted for \$300,000 for the River Improvement, and I was unwilling to draw so largely upon the public money for a rival line, which I then believed would destroy the success of the first enterprise, before it had time for development.—I voted to tax Railroad Stock, and strike it

did right—the money to build most all the Railroads in the State was taken from the pockets of the people, and it is just that this stock should be taxed for the support of government.

I have proclaimed it in the East, and I proclaim it here to-day—the East has expended \$2 for Railroads, where the West has expended \$1. Of the 684 miles of Railroad in the State, 480 miles are East of Raleigh, and only 204 miles West of Raleigh. The East has more than twice as much Railroad as the West. My competitor has talked for the East and voted all the time AGAINST THE WEST! and such missionaries as he, sent down to the East, would stop all further Appropriations entirely for the West.

The Constitution should be amended as to remove the tax from the head of the poor man—this cannot be done otherwise. Slaves ought to be taxed upon their value—and that cannot be done before an amendment shall have been made in the Constitution. My competitor is opposed to making a change in the Constitution; and he is opposed to taxing slave property upon its value. I take no position here that I did not occupy in the East, which all my speeches will show; but my competitor has changed his tactics, and now blows two ways.

Mr. Pool referred to the letter of the notorious J. Parker Jordan, and denounced Jordan, for what most persons know him to be, an unprincipled man and infamous liar. Mr. Ellis and Jordan were both present at the Convention, and Jordan was asked to read a letter which he had written to the Convention, in which he said: "I do not endorse Jordan as a gentleman." (Hoisting.) "I do, sir." Mr. P. said, "If you endorse those principles, I say that he (Jordan) has lied and any one who endorses them." Mr. Pool concluded his remarks by saying that if elected he would be the Governor of the State, and not of a section—knowing nothing but the whole State. He would use no deception for the purpose of obtaining the vote of any man and desired the suffrages of the people only upon the merits of his claims, and not upon the merits of his principles of Justice and Truth. He appeared before them as a man coming from the extreme East, but one who could comprehend the whole State, and to add to his glory, whether he was elected Chief Magistrate or not, would be his high and honorable duty.

The conclusion of Mr. Pool's speech, after he had finished the details of the debate, was a display of a lofty and patriotic eloquence as we have ever heard drop from the lips of the most distinguished orators in the Union; and his speech left no doubt upon the minds of any present, of whatever political faith, that Mr. Pool for intellect and sound judgment is one of the foremost men in the State.—With such a man occupying the Executive Chair, North Carolina will march steadily onward to the summit of her glory—the sun of her prosperity will shine forth in meridian splendor, and her sons and daughters love their land and valleys more than yet they have done and cease from wandering as strangers seeking homes in foreign lands.

Mr. Pool held his auditors spell-bound for two hours that his speech occupied, and undoubtedly, he made a fine impression, as he does everywhere, when he addresses his fellow-citizens upon the all-important subject of Equal Taxation and the paramount necessity for completing the Railroads now progressing Westwardly at an early day.

Mr. Pool's Position upon Western Railroads and Western Interests.

We invite the particular attention of the reader to the report of Mr. Pool's speech at Morganton, which appears in another column. He does not even begin to address his fellow-citizens of the West, but he does address his fellow-citizens of the East, and he does so in a manner that is calculated to mislead the people of the West to the disadvantage of the West wherever they may be wanting. Why should he not? The East has the stock of which never can be made profitable until freight can be obtained by means of Western Railroads, and the East desires the products of the West to feed their population and foster commerce and trade. Besides, Mr. Pool's vote in the Legislature have ever shown him the friend and advocate of Western Interests.

It is ridiculously absurd—it is scandalous—1870—for Gov. Ellis to charge that Mr. Pool never voted for a Western Railroad and appropriations to build them. He has done both, time and again; and if the people will elect him their Governor, Western Interests will never suffer in his hands. The latest move he has made, is to address his fellow-citizens of the East, and he does so in a manner that is calculated to mislead the people of the West to the disadvantage of the West wherever they may be wanting. Why should he not? The East has the stock of which never can be made profitable until freight can be obtained by means of Western Railroads, and the East desires the products of the West to feed their population and foster commerce and trade. Besides, Mr. Pool's vote in the Legislature have ever shown him the friend and advocate of Western Interests.

**"Roasting-Ears."**  
We are indebted to Mr. W. H. Hayes, one of our best Iron-Hill farmers, for a mass of "roasting-ears" of corn. They were brought to our office, on the 21st instant, and ahead of anything of the kind in this region, so far as we have heard.

**CANDIDATES.**  
WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE A. B. FAITH, Esq., as the Opposition Candidate to represent the county of Iredell in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.  
June 8, 1860. 27-4f

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE A. K. SIMONTON, Esq., as the Opposition Candidate to represent the county of Iredell in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.  
June 8, 1860. 27-4f

We are authorized to announce W. M. F. WASSON, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Iredell county, at the ensuing election.

**HYMNICAL.**  
MARRIED.  
By J. A. Murchison, Esq., on the 20th June, Mr. STORRY Prester to Miss PARRISH, all for the Union and Ad. Valorem.

**United Baptist INSTITUTE.**  
THE 10th Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 9th of JULY, under the charge, as heretofore, of H. T. BURKE, Esq., Principal, assisted by Mr. W. R. JONES. The School is in a flourishing condition, the location retired and healthy. Students are requested to attend at the opening of the Session. TERMS OF TUITION.  
Elementary Branches English Grammar, Geography, Algebra, etc. 12 1/2  
Latin, Greek, Surveying, etc. 15 1/2  
Board, including everything except lights, \$8.00 per month.  
H. T. BURKE.  
Taylorsville, June 18, '60 30-4f

**VALUABLE LAND**  
A T PUBLIC SALE.  
I will sell to the highest bidder, on MONDAY AUGUST 14th, next, in Statesville, 112 Acres of WOOD-LAND.  
Said land is situated on the Mocksville road, between Fourth and Fifth Creeks, in Iredell county—about 9 miles from Statesville; well timbered with a growth of good water white pine. Terms will be liberal and made known day of sale.  
GEORGE RIME.  
30-1s

**T. H. McRorie, STATESVILLE, N. C.**  
Sole Agent for the sale of W. WHITELOCK & CO'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.  
This Fertilizer is admirably adapted to the culture of Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and vegetable productions of this country, and improves the land for future cultivation.  
Orders Solicited. 29-60f

**WM. C. LORD, Attorney at Law, Salisbury, N. C.**  
WILL Practice and make prompt collections in Rowan, Stanley, Iredell and Catawba Counties. Office in the corner of Cowan's Building opposite the Book Store.  
June 22, '60. 29-1f

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
ON the 30th day of July next I will sell at Public Sale, the Tract of Land on which Locusts, Gailbirds, deer, and other game, containing about FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of good BOTTOM; the upland is good, live well, and the Wood Land is well timbered. About half of said land is cleared and in Cultivation. Lying on Big Key Creek, about 14 miles East of Olin and 12 miles North East of Statesville.  
Also, at the same time and place, I will sell EIGHT SHARES OF STOCK in the Western Extension, together with Wheat, Oats, Corn, Hay, Growing Crop of Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, one Road Wagon and Harness, Buggy, Farming Tools and Household and Kitchen Furniture.  
D. B. GAITHER, Esq., of L. Gaither, Dec'd.  
June 16, 1860.  
Persons indebted to the above dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having Claims against said dec'd., will please present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be paid in bar of their collection. D. B. GAITHER, Esq.  
June 16, 1860. 29-3f

**VALUABLE LAND**  
FOR SALE.  
THE Subscriber offers his very valuable TRACT OF LAND for sale, lying on the waters of the South Yadkin River, 10 miles from Olin, adjoining the lands of John Cochran, N. D. Tomlin, Esq., and others; containing THREE HUNDRED AND TWO AND A HALF ACRES, about TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES of which is Superior Wood Land. The balance has grown up with pine timber that is valuable for building etc., and the land profitable to cultivate. The whole tract lays on level, and any tract north of the Yadkin, and perhaps the best body of wood land in Iredell County. There is the wall of a house on it, and a great many mills. The Tract is well watered with good springs and branches that afford some good bottom land. Also, the tract on which I have for sale, it contains about ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES of good land, and all necessary buildings for a tract of that size. Come and see the subscriber 7 miles north of Statesville near the Jonesville Road, and one mile from Bethel Church and Ebenezer Academy.  
I am determined to sell, if I can.  
JOSEPH ALLISON.  
June 18, 1860. 29-3m

**OLIN HIGH SCHOOL.**  
MALE AND FEMALE.  
The next Session will begin Wednesday, July 11, 1860. Olin is in the midst of a quiet and religious community, where temptations to vice are exceedingly rare. It can be easily reached from Statesville. In point of health, morality and economy, Olin is a remarkable village. The instruction is designed to be thorough and practical.  
Miss S. E. PERVIS is eminently qualified for the position she holds in the Female Department. Its being a mixed School is a recommendation to those who understand our system of government. The School-rooms are very large and comfortable. The Literary Societies have nicely furnished halls and libraries. A good education can here be obtained at low terms, and with very little risk to the morals.  
Board, including washing, fuel, etc., from \$7.50 to \$8.00. Tuition from \$6.50 to \$20.00. Music \$20. Contingent fee \$1.00, no extra charges. Tuition and fee payable in advance.  
A. H. MERRITT, A. M., Olin, Iredell co., N. C. 29  
**SHERIFF'S DEEDS.**

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RETURNED FROM MARKET, and is now receiving and opening a complete and full assortment of  
**GROCERIES,**  
consisting of COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TEA, PEPPER, SPICE, &c., with every other article usually kept in similar establishments, all of which will be sold as usual at exceedingly low prices. His stock of  
**DRY GOODS**  
is far superior to any, as those who have favored him with their patronage can testify. The stock of  
**HATS & CAPS,**  
and  
**BOOTS & SHOES**  
cannot be equaled, either in style or manufacture, having had the most of them made to his order. The stock of  
**SOLE LEATHER**  
and  
**SADDLES**  
is full and complete and will be sold at unusually low rates, and which will only be  
**DISTRIBUTED**  
at this establishment exclusively for CASIL  
**FOR NOTHING**  
has a more desired effect than a cash system. Therefore a call is earnestly solicited, before purchasing elsewhere  
**AT FRANKFORD'S, Salisbury, N. C.**  
June 8, 1860. 27-4f

**NEW FIRM.**  
THE FIRM OF FISHER, FOARD & HOOKER, having been dissolved, we the undersigned have associated ourselves together under the firm of  
**FOARD & HOOKER,**  
for the purpose of continuing the former business at the same place. We are thankful to our friends and customers for past favors and hope by a CORRECT, ENERGETIC and PROMPT system of doing business to merit and receive an increased patronage. We shall be able to furnish  
**STAPLE DRY GOODS,**  
Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Negro Clothing, Farming Tools,  
**Guanos, Plaster, Lime,**  
**North Carolina Flour, Corn, Hay, Fish, Cypress Shingles, &c., &c.,**  
at as low prices as any other house in Eastern North Carolina.  
Having our own Vessels, Wharf, Drays, etc., we will pay particular attention to the Forwarding and Commission Business. We will also make liberal cash advances on Consignments.  
JNO. F. FOARD, O. HOOKER.  
Newbern, N. C., May 29, 1860. 28-3m

**NOTICE.**  
HAVING taken Letters of Administration upon the Estate of JOSEPH D. COWAN, deceased, all persons who may be indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment and SAVE COST.  
M. H. BRANDON, Administrator.  
May 23, '60.-26-2m.

**ALSO:**  
ALL persons having Claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them, fully authenticated, within the time prescribed by Law, or this Notice will be paid in bar of their recovery.  
M. H. BRANDON, Adm'r.  
May 23, '60.-26-2m.

**NEW FIRM!**  
**NEW GOODS.**  
WE HAVE OPENED IN THE STORE formerly occupied by Messrs. J. F. ALEXANDER & CO., a Splendid Assortment of  
**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,**  
of all Descriptions; consisting of  
**Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,**  
READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, MEDICINES & JEWELRY;  
and many other articles too tedious to mention; to all of which we respectfully solicit the patronage of the Public in general. Call and see us and we are sure you will be satisfied both in Price and Goods, as we are sure that we cannot be undersold by any one. All kinds of Country Produce taken at the very highest Market Price.  
J. RINTELS & CO.  
JACOB RINTELS, ISAAC WALLACE, LEWIS ELIAS.  
Statesville, May 25, 1860  
5000 LBS of the Best Country BACON for Sale.

**SIMONTON HOUSE.**  
Statesville, N. C.  
A. D. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.  
June 18, 1860. 29-3m

**OLIN HIGH SCHOOL.**  
MALE AND FEMALE.  
The next Session will begin Wednesday, July 11, 1860. Olin is in the midst of a quiet and religious community, where temptations to vice are exceedingly rare. It can be easily reached from Statesville. In point of health, morality and economy, Olin is a remarkable village. The instruction is designed to be thorough and practical.  
Miss S. E. PERVIS is eminently qualified for the position she holds in the Female Department. Its being a mixed School is a recommendation to those who understand our system of government. The School-rooms are very large and comfortable. The Literary Societies have nicely furnished halls and libraries. A good education can here be obtained at low terms, and with very little risk to the morals.  
Board, including washing, fuel, etc., from \$7.50 to \$8.00. Tuition from \$6.50 to \$20.00. Music \$20. Contingent fee \$1.00, no extra charges. Tuition and fee payable in advance.  
A. H. MERRITT, A. M., Olin, Iredell co., N. C. 29  
**SHERIFF'S DEEDS.**

**HELPER'S HOTEL.**  
AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE, N. C.  
THE Subscriber has just completed a good, large and comfortable Hotel and Boarding House at this place, where all who wish can find good accommodation.  
—ALSO—  
I offer for sale a House and Lot at this place, nicely located and suitable for a small family.  
H. P. HELPER.  
June 16 '60 \*29-2s

**Grand Opening**  
OF  
**NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS**  
At the NEW CASH STORE of  
**WALLACE, ELIAS & CO.;**  
Where they are receiving daily the Latest Styles of Fancy DRY GOODS. Consisting of Beautiful SILKS, TISSUES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, FRENCH CAMBRICS, MUSLINS, & CALICOES.  
A Beautiful Assortment of the Latest Fashions of Mantilles, Shawls and Stoles; Fine Bonnets, and the best qualities of Ladies and Misses SHOES and GAITERS.  
A large quantity of LINENS, LONG CLOTHS and SHEETINGS for Family use. EMBROIDERIES and HOSIERY at low figures.  
A Splendid Assortment of  
**SPRI & AND SUMMER CLOTHING**  
for Gent's, Youth's and Boy's wear. HATS, CAPS, and the Best BOOTS & SHOES always kept on hand.  
A very large assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Drugs, Medicines, Saddlery and Jewellery;  
and many other articles too numerous to mention: To all of which we most respectfully solicit the patronage of the Public in general, and we are sure that nobody can compete with us in giving Bargains, as our MOTTO is  
"Quick Sales and small Profits."  
Come one, come All to the NEW CASH STORE of  
**WALLACE, ELIAS & CO.**  
next door to the "Iredell Express" Office.  
March 9, 1860. 1f

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS!**  
I will dispose of my Stock of  
**Fancy & Staple DRY GOODS**  
TO Cash Buyers  
at 12 1/2-25 per cent. on New York Cost.  
I have a good Assortment of DRY GOODS and many other articles bought as low as any other house in the place. Now is the TIME and this is the PLACE for all who wish to invest their capital and receive dividends of  
**25 to 30 per cent.**  
in advance on investments.  
To those of our Customers who have  
**Book Accounts,**  
we will continue to supply at a Small advance. Call and Examine.  
WM. S. CASON.  
April 27-3m

**DRESS MAKING IN STATESVILLE.**  
**MRS. J. A. VANNOY.**  
Fashionable Dress Maker,  
DESS leave to inform the Ladies of Statesville and the country generally, that she has just received the latest  
**French, English and American**  
Spring Dress Fashions, to which she invites the attention of the Ladies. She will alter this date in regular monthly receipt of the latest Paris, London and New York Fashions of direct importation, nothing will be spared hereafter to keep the Ladies of this vicinity as well posted in everything pertaining to the fashions as they are in any City in the Union.  
Mrs. Vannoy thanks the Ladies of the town and country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to her, and hopes by strict attention to business and an adherence to her old rule, in warranting all work done by her, to share a continuance of the same.  
Mrs. V. will be in receipt of the earliest Summer Fashions as soon as they are out.  
JULIA A. VANNOY.  
April 27 60-21-1f

**MORGAN AND BLACK HAWK STOCK.**  
THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION, "BLACK-HAWK," will stand the present season, at ROWAN MILLS, Thursdays—STATESVILLE, Fridays, in each week; will be let at \$10 a visit; \$15 the season; \$20 to insure. All due care will be taken, but not responsible for accidents.  
BLACK-HAWK was raised in Canada, sired by a Morgan Horse, dam a Canadian mare; is six years old; sixteen hands high, and jet-black; having all the points of the genuine stock. For further particulars, see hand-bills. O. G. FOARD.  
May 4

**WILKES COURT OF EQUITY.**  
Spring Term, 1860.  
Petition for sale of Land.  
Agreeable to an order of the Court of Equity made in this case, I shall sell the lands of the late Joel Vannoy, Esq., on the 16th day of July next, at the Court-House door, in Statesville, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months. Bond and Security will be required of the purchaser. Said Lands consist of one Valuable Tract of about 500 Acres, in the vicinity of Wilkesboro'. This tract has about 100 acres of good Bottom Land, and the upland mostly good, and would grow good Tobacco, Wheat, &c. This tract of land is well watered, desirably situated, and will make a fine farm.  
I shall also sell at the same time, about Two Hundred Acres of Land belonging to the same community, with the best and most satisfactory accommodations, equal with the best hotels in the country, and for moderate charges. The  
**FAIR**  
will, at all times, be spread with the best of the country affords, and every attention devoted for the comfort of Guests.  
A liberal share of public patronage is very respectfully solicited.  
A. D. MOORE, Proprietor.  
Statesville, Feb 17 60

**Two-Horse Wagon FOR SALE.**  
For sale, a TWO-HORSE WAGON, new.  
may 11th 23 J. S. MILLER.

**New Store! New Goods!**  
IN SALISBURY, J. C. HAMMERSLAG & MENDEL.  
TAKE PLEASURE to inform the citizens of Statesville and surrounding neighborhood, that they have opened a NEW STORE on MAIN STREET, next door to the Post Office, in Salisbury, N. C., where they will constantly have on hand a large and rich assortment of  
**Dry Goods, CLOTHING, BOOTS, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.**  
Our Stock is very large and has been selected with great care. We call the attention of Cash Buyers to the following Goods:  
200 latest Styles Dress Robes, from \$1 to \$10  
100 pieces "Lawn", "8 to 25  
300 " "Calico", "6 to 12 1/2  
50 " "Printed Brilliant", "13 to 25c  
Also, a large assortment of Embroideries, Spring Shawls, Mantilles, Dusters, &c.  
**CLOTHING.**  
Costs, from \$1 00 to \$25 00; Pants, from 75 cents to \$1 50; Vests, from 75 cents to \$3 00; Hats, 20 cents to \$3 00.  
We also offer Children's Shoes, from 25 cts. to 75 cents; Boys and Misses ditto, from 50 cents to \$1 50; Men ditto, \$1 to \$3 00; Ladies' do 1 00 to 2 50; Boots, 2 25 to 6 00.  
We have a great many other articles on hand too numerous to mention. We intend to carry on our Business on the CASH System, and invite every one, who wishes to buy Cheap to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere. Come and try us!  
HAMMERSLAG & MENDEL.  
Salisbury, Mar 30, '60 17-3m

**HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.**  
THE Subscriber, offers for sale in the town of Statesville, a good  
**Two-story Store House**  
and Lot, the House 30 X 40 feet, two-stories high, Ware Room 12 X 40 feet, Counting and Bed room, two fire places. A good bargain can be had and possession at any time, by applying to the subscriber.  
I have, also, a good  
**Dwelling House and Lot**  
to Sell or Rent, the lot contains 5 acres, the House is newly painted outside and in, a good Kitchen and all necessary out buildings, and a well of good water on the lot.  
Any person wishing a desirable residence in this place, will do well to call soon and examine the property.  
JOS. W. STOCKTON.  
Statesville, Feb 13, 1860 11-1f

**THRESHING MACHINES**  
The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of  
**WHEELER, MILLICK & CO'S CELEBRATED THRESHING MACHINES,**  
which have given universal satisfaction wherever tried, and are warranted, when sold, to give satisfaction or no sale.  
A one horse Machine will thresh and separate the wheat from straw, 125 to 150 bushels per day. A two horse, 200 to 250 bushels. A two horse, with a combined winnower, will thresh and clean 200 to 250 bushels per day.  
Machines will be delivered in Fayetteville, Asheboro', or any point on the North Carolina Railroad.  
Persons desirous to have Threshing Machines for the approaching Harvest, should order early, to insure getting them in time.  
For further information, address the subscriber at Troy's Store, Randolph co., N. C.  
JOHN B. TROY.  
March 2 1860. 13-1f

**HIDE, OIL, AND LEATHER STORE.**  
D. MCKENPATRICK & SONS,  
No. 18, S. Third Street,  
Between Market and Chestnut streets, PHILADELPHIA.  
HATS FOR SALE  
**DRY & SALTED SPANISH HIDES,**  
Dry and Green Salted Pains Kips, Tanners' Oil, Tannery and Currier's Tools.  
At the Lowest Prices, and upon the best terms.  
All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in exchange for hides. Leather stored free of charge and sold on commission.  
17-1f

**5,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED.**  
WANTED, AT THE ROWAN MILLS, 5,000 Bushels Good Wheat, For which Salisbury Cash Prices will be paid. Call and see me before you sell.  
JOS. W. STOCKTON,  
Nov. 16, 1859. 40-1f



# ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

**EASTERN MAIL.**  
Arrives daily at 9h. 15m. A. M.  
Departs daily at 2h. 45m. P. M.

**WESTERN MAIL.**  
Arrives daily except Sunday 2 30 P. M.  
Departs " " " " 9 25 A. M.

**SOUTHERN MAIL.**  
Arrives Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4 P. M.  
Departs Mondays and Wednesdays at 3 P. M.

**HAMPTONVILLE MAIL.** via Bethany Church.  
Arrives Mondays and Wednesdays at 5 P. M.  
Departs Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7 A. M.

**HAMPTONVILLE MAIL.** via Liberty Hill.  
Arrives Fridays at 5 P. M.  
Departs Saturdays at 7 A. M.

**WILKESBORO' MAIL.**  
Arrives Thursdays at 8 P. M.  
Departs Wednesdays at 5 A. M.

**MOUNT ULLA MAIL.**  
Arrives Saturdays at 5 P. M.  
Departs same day at 7 A. M.

**TAYLORSVILLE MAIL.**  
Arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 P. M.  
Departs Mondays and Fridays at 7 A. M.

**LEXINGTON MAIL.** via Mocksville.  
Arrives Tuesdays at 12 M.  
Departs Tuesdays at 1 P. M.

R. F. SIMONTON, P. M.

# Look to Your Interest!

Encourage Us—and We will do our Best to Please, and Warrant All Our Work.

# WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**LECKIE & SON,**  
HAVE and will keep on hand all kinds of

# TIN

# AND SHEET IRON

# WARES.

and will make to order and endeavor to supply every demand in their line of business, low down for Cash or to punctual customers. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Old Copper and Pewter wanted.  
January 27, 1890

# MADE FOR SERVICE!

# LADIES' FINE BOOTS & GAITER.

ALSO COMMON SHOES:

Manufactured by J. SHELLY, Thomasville, North Carolina. Also,

# MEN'S SHOES.

Manufactured by C. M. & G. LINES, Thomasville, North Carolina. For sale by

JOS. W. STOCKTON, Statesville, February 17, 1890 11:15

# C. M. & G. LINES,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

HEAVY DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS, SINGLE-SOLED BROGANS, GENTS' KIP BROGANS,

AND OXFORD TIES, AT WHOLESALE, Thomasville, N. C.

Particular attention paid to Double-Soled Brogans, for negro wear, which are warranted to do good service at a

Low Price.

The patronage of the Southern people is respectfully solicited to this Home Establishment, with the assurance that every article sold by us, shall be of a good quality, and at

A Moderate Price.

March 16/90 15:1y

# J. SHELLY,

MANUFACTURER OF

# LADIES' FINE SHOES.

BOOTS & GAITERS, THOMASVILLE, N. C.

Which he sells at Wholesale

Orders for Shoes by the quantity promptly attended to. m16:00:15:1y

# SANFORD'S

# LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

It is composed of pure Glycerine, and is known and approved by all the medical authorities. It is recommended by the most eminent physicians, and has given rise to the most successful results in the treatment of the liver, and is a most valuable remedy in all cases of liver complaint, and is a most valuable remedy in all cases of liver complaint, and is a most valuable remedy in all cases of liver complaint.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

# SANFORD'S

# CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic Pills, as they are known, are the most valuable remedy in all cases of liver complaint, and is a most valuable remedy in all cases of liver complaint, and is a most valuable remedy in all cases of liver complaint.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

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Price One Dollar per Bottle.

# North Carolina Mechanics' SNOW CAMP

# MACHINE SHOP

# AND FOUNDRY,

Alamance County, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this establishment would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are still manufacturing

FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER

# Wheat Threshing Machines,

With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all sizes, either portable or stationary.

These Machines will be manufactured with the improvement of Cast Steel Journals and Composition boxes for the Cylinders which will reduce the friction 15 per cent, with very small advance on former prices.

# SUGAR CANE CRUSHERS.

We are also manufacturing, upon the best model, a superior article of Sugar Cane Crushers, which have sufficient capacity, with one good horse, to extract 50 gallons of juice per hour, and it only occupies a space of about 3 feet, so that the mill is very portable. We do not hesitate to say, that our Cane Crushers are the best that have ever been introduced into the State, and every farmer growing cane should possess one.

We still manufacture

Factory Gear, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Grist and Saw Mill Irons of every description, Cutting Machines, Corn Shellers, Smut Machines and all kinds of Castings and Machine Work

made to order, at short notice.

A good supply of material on hand, and the work done by experienced workmen, and under the supervision of the proprietors, who are practical mechanics. Having had many years experience, they do not hesitate to say, that no effort will be spared on their part to give general satisfaction.

Send in your orders for those celebrated Machines, they may be furnished in good time for this season.

Any thing in our line will be delivered on the N. C. Railroad at Graham's, marked as directed.

Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

SOLEMAN DIXON, CALLED DIXON, PERRY DIXON, P. S. BENBOW.

Proprietors: E. B. DRAKE & SON, Agents, Statesville, N. C.

March 2, 1890 13:15

# Wheat & Flour Wanted.

WE wish to buy 5000 Bushels of good WHEAT, for which we will pay the highest price in Cash and furnish Bags.

Also, 5000 Sacks of Prime Flour for which CASH will be paid.

JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO. January 13/90 6:15

# LIME! LIME!

I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of Superior Lime for sale by the barrel or bush.

R. F. SIMONTON.

# TO THE CITIZENS OF STATESVILLE

AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

WE take pleasure in stating that we have just received a New and Complete Stock of GOODS of every variety; such as

# GROCERIES, DRUGS, HARDWARE,

Hemlock Leather, Boots, Shoes, Shoe Findings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Notions, Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.,

of every Variety and Style to suit the custom of the Country.

We are determined to sell as LOW as the LOWEST, as we paid Cash for our Goods.

Also, a liberal reduction in Cash on all kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices.

WATTS, WHITE & CO. Statesville, Dec. 23, 1889 3:15

# Charlotte and Lincolnton

# MARBLE YARDS.

WM. & R. TIDY, DEALERS IN Foreign and American Marble, and MANUFACTURERS OF Marble Mantels, Head Stones, Slabs & Furniture Marble of every Style and Quality. They have also a great number of designs for

# MONUMENTS,

which they will execute to order at reduced prices. From their long experience in the Marble business they know themselves to be having all the facilities that can be desired in the Trade they can make it an object for all who need anything in their line to give them a call.

Shop at Charlotte, N. E. corner of the Depot Square. Lincolnton, the Public Square.

Orders at either Yard respectfully solicited and will meet with prompt attention.

August 26/89 38:15

# PHYSICIANS.

Will find a select Stock of

# Pure Chemicals, EXTRACTS,

# PHARMACEUTICAL Preparations,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.,

Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPEIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY.

# HENDERSON & ENNIS'S

# DRUG STORE,

SALISBURY, N. C. 7:1y

# WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS GOOD WHITE SUGAR CORN, for which the highest Cash price will be paid.

10,000 Bushels of Corn. Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO. Nov. 1, '89. 14:15

# Hoop Skirts!

At the New Store, in Salisbury. Just received by Express, 50 Dozen of HOOP SKIRTS, from 37¢ to 82¢.

We sell Watch-chain SKIRTS, 12 springs, at \$1.00.

HAMME SHLAG & MENDEL'S, Salisbury, Mar 30, '90 17:3m

# THE PLACE TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK!

# S. J. RICKERT

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HIS FRIENDS, PATRONS, AND ALL MANKIND IN GENERAL, THAT

HE IS IN RECEIPT OF THE

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

# CONFECTIONERY,

PANCAKE COOKS, AND JEWELRY, EVER OFFERED IN STATESVILLE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK, As he takes pleasure in Showing his Goods.

If your HAIR is falling out, or diseased in any way, or you wish to Dye your hair, he has the article—

Prof. Wood's & Mrs. Allen's HAIR RESTORATIVE.

He is also AGENT for

Sanford's, Ayer's and Dr. Jayne's MEDICINE.

LADIES, if you wish Preserves, Pickles, or Candies; GENTLEMEN, if you wish Presents for the LADIES; LITTLE BOYS and GIRLS, if you wish TOYS; IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM.

STATESVILLE, March 30, 1889. 17:15

# Office Western N. C. Railroad,

SALISBURY, Oct. 6th, 1889.

# LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

# BOONE'S BOOT and SHOE EMPORIUM.

Charlotte, N. C.

WHERE large sales continue from day to day at a great sacrifice to the manufacturer.

A good double-soled nailed Brogan for \$1.25

The very best Brogans at 1.50

Single soled 1.00

# A GREAT SAVING

In Children's, Boys and Misses Shoes, is effected by the introduction of Copper Points for the protection of the toe, and the manufacturer warrants that one pair will last as long as three pairs of the old style. To be had only at BOONE'S.

LADIES will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock as it is far superior to any other offered in the State.

GENTS will find it to their comfort to call at BOONE'S and fit themselves with a Boot or Shoe on reasonable terms.

Boone has good Shoes. Boone has good Boots. Boone has cheap Brogans.

Boone has Children's shoes with metallic tips. Boone has boys and youths' Shoes, with metallic tips.

Boone has boys and youths' Boots, with metallic tips.

Boone has Gents' fine double-soled water-proof Boots.

Boone has Ladies' fine high-heeled Congress Gaiters, and a great many varieties too numerous to mention.

Call and examine for yourselves. October 7, '89. 44:15

# THE UNION,

# ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD, Philadelphia.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING purchased the interest of his former partner (Evan Evans) in the above Hotel, would call the attention of the public to its convenience for those visiting Philadelphia, either for business or pleasure.

Its situation being but a few steps from the principal avenue of trade, offers inducements to those on business; and to those in search of pleasure, the constantly passing and repassing railway cars, and those in close proximity, afford a pleasant ride for the mere nominal sum of half-dime to all places of interest in or about the city.

The Proprietor gives assurance that "The Union" shall be kept with such character and style as will attract public attention, and would respectfully solicit North Carolina patronage.

TERMS: \$1.50 per day. UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Prop'r. August 19, 1889. 1y-37

# 1860.

# THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

BEST TALENT OF THE SOUTH IS WRITING FOR IT.

The Southern Field and Fireside, published every Saturday at Augusta, Ga., acknowledged to be "the best Family Paper in the South," contains, in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of

Choice Reading Matter, devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern

LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE AND ART.

Subscribers are presented, semi-annually, with an INDEX, or Table of Contents.

TERMS: TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Address JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga.

# LIVERY STABLE.

Statesville, N. C.

HAVING bought the interest of M. A. Bringle, in the extensive Stables connected with the Simonton House, I take pleasure in informing Travelers and the Public generally, that I am prepared to

Hire Horses and Buggies, AT REASONABLE RATES.

Persons wanting Conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.

I pride myself on keeping gentle and fast horses, and my Proverider is the best, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.

All is under the management of the Proprietor, and no fear need be entertained. Feb 10/90 J. R. DAVIDSON.

# Notice.

HAVING sold out my Shoe Shop, I now desire to close up my business. The accounts are all made out, those owing me are respectfully solicited to call and settle, as I am determined to close the business immediately. Indulgence will not be given. I will still be found at my old stand and ready to make settlements. W. L. JENKINS. January 13/90 6:15

# THE CELEBRATED JACK,

# "CROCKET,"

Will stand the ensuing season at his Stable, in the

Town of Statesville, N. C. See Bill. March 9, 90 14:15

# SALT! SALT!

LARGE Seamless Sacks—Cheaper than ever. 10:15 J. W. STOCKTON, Sept 20, 1889 43:15

# Iredell Express

# JOB OFFICE

Is the place to get all kinds of Printing done neatly, cheaply, AND JUST WHEN YOU WANT IT.

# BLANKS

Of every description kept always on hand, or printed to order.

# WILSON & NEWHARD,

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM the Northern cities, with his Fall stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware, Fine Table

Cutlery, &c., Respectfully invites his customers, and the public generally, to please call and carefully examine his stock at his store, next door to

Bell, Rickert & Co.

REPAIRING OF WATCHES & CLOCKS, and JOBBING of all kinds, strictly attended to by the very best of Watch-Makers, and all work WARRANTED for 12 months.

W. R. WILSON. A. R. NEWHARD. Statesville, Oct. 7, 1889. 44:3m

# 5 SILVER MEDALS, 3 DIPLOMAS, 68 FIRST PREMIUMS!

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO., 155 North High Street, Baltimore, Md.

Inventors and Manufacturers of the

# DOUBLE SCREENED ROCKAWAY GRAIN FAN,

CELEBRATED For their Efficiency, Durability, and Ease in Working.

WE WOULD STATE FOR THE INFORMATION of Farmers and the Trade, that our Fan is of the largest size—with six large sieves and screens, made of the best bright wire, on good strong frames. It is made especially for the Southern market, where all implements ought to be of the best and strongest make. We do not hesitate for a moment to say, that our Fan (considering the make, the number and quality of sieves, and the amount and quality of work it will do in a given time) is from \$10 to \$15 cheaper than any in the market. Our Fan is so universally known that it is unnecessary for us to say more than it has not been beaten in a trial any time during the last eight years, and cannot be beat.

As the present wheat crop is unusually full of

COCKLE, and GREAT, and SMUT, every farmer ought to order one of our Double Screened Rockaway Fan at once, as it is the only Fan in the market that will clean these impurities from the wheat.

The price of our Fans in Baltimore, is \$34. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention. A liberal discount to the trade.

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